

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

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Published Every FRIDAY Morning.

A lion cub died of indigestion after devouring a pair of trousers. The irony of fate is that if there had been anybody in the trousers they would undoubtedly have been most digestible.

Possibly radium contains the germ of life, the London Westminster Gazette suggests. On this supposition the mystery of life becomes the mystery of radium. In recent times the whole conception of matter has been changed—your real scientist talks no longer of "dead" matter.

The advice of the president to parents to bring their children up to work is sound. What the country imperatively needs is a system by which men can get money only by earning it. The other ways are bringing all our institutions perilously near destruction, asserts the Baltimore American.

The duel, relic of the dark ages, has not altogether passed out of existence, states the New York Evening Post. In Gallicia the women have formed an anti-duel league, which is supported by many of the most aristocratic women in the country. Their object is to bring the absurd "code of honor," on which duelling rests, into disrepute.

The business world is looking for men who can achieve results, says the New York Journal. All others are hurriedly pushed aside. The keen competition among employers for high-grade men is shown by the frequent changes that are always being made in responsible positions. No sooner does a man make a satisfactory record than rival employers begin bidding for his services.

The immigration problem has recently been attracting marked attention, remarks the New York Tribune. Efforts are being made in the South to divert to that section the inflow from the Mediterranean basin. The Italians are especially sought as plantation hands, and the Italian government has shown some disposition to aid in deflecting the current of steerage travel from Naples and Genoa to Southern ports. New York has every reason to approve of this change of policy, which will operate to check the growth of the alien colonies established here, and to correct the abuses of the patronage labor system.

Professor Simon Newcomb contributes an article on the ever-fascinating subject of the possible inhabitants of other planets to Harper's Magazine, relates the New Haven Register. Professor Newcomb refers to the constantly increasing evidence that there are other planets like our own, and he asks way, then, should they not be similarly inhabited? His discussion, based entirely upon scientific data, raises the most interesting conjectures in the mind of the reader. "It is perfectly reasonable to suppose," he says "that beings, not only animated, but endowed with reason, inhabit countless worlds in space."

The United States Navy cannot possibly maintain or regain its standing as a real sea power unless it has a full and sound supply of engineers; unless there is an end of the practice of placing in charge of engines and boilers men who do not understand mechanics and never can, because they lack the natural taste for that sort of thing, declares the New York Press. If the present system is not abandoned or corrected so that proficiency in engineering is assured among those who are responsible for the condition and management of the engine rooms of our warships, there will be more Bennington disasters, with ever more deplorable consequences; and the navy will be as useless as it was long the boast of the American people that it was the best in the world.

OUTLAW SIMMS LAID LOW

Sheriff and Deputies Come Upon Him Unawares and Fill His Body With Bullets.

Will E. Simms, slayer of Conductor Julius Landsberg of the Seaboard Air Line some six weeks ago at Ellabell, Bryan county, Ga., and later of James Perry, a negro, was himself shot and killed Thursday afternoon in Liberty county, about ten miles north of Fleming.

Simms was killed by officers of the law, who had been on his track for many hours, when they set out in pursuit of him on receipt of the news that he had started in the direction of his old haunts in Liberty county. These officers were Sheriff James Parish of Bryan county and his two deputies, M. A. Gibson and M. R. Lukes. They left Ellabell and followed the trace of Simms as they picked it up here and there, where he had stopped on his way.

About two hours after Simms had departed from a negro's house, Wednesday evening, where he had killed a small pig, and had it roasted for him, the officers arrived. They took a rest then for the night, and early Thursday morning were astir. Then they found a bed in a haystack, just 100 yards from where they had slept. It was there Simms had slept, but he had got a good start, being up earlier than they.

To the Canoochee river they traced Simms, and there lost his track for a time, but presently met A. Fraburn, who told them he had seen Simms a short while before, sitting in the yard of a man named Parker, Simms' father-in-law. The officers thereupon started for Parker's. Arrived there, they saw no one in the yard save two small children. Sheriff Parish divided his force, approaching the house from one side, while his deputies each approached from another direction. All three arrived at the house at the same time. The elder of the children spied the officers and shouting, "Willie, Willie, here they come," and ran to the house.

The officers, not having seen Simms, had concluded he was off in the fields somewhere. They entered the house, watchful with their weapons. At the cry of the child, Simms ever alert, seized his Winchester rifle and started out the rear door. Catching sight of Sheriff Parish he fired at the officer at a distance of less than twenty yards. He missed, and fired but once more.

Deputy Gibson fired the shot that struck Simms first, the sheriff having fired with his rifle and missed. Simms fell to his knees when struck by Gibson's shot, but the officers knew his determination, and saw he was still trying to work his rifle. They poured shot after shot into him until his body was riddled. One bullet nearly cut off Simms' hand at the wrist.

Parker came up from the fields, attracted by the shooting. He knew what it meant. He said he was surprised Simms had not been killed before that. It was found that fourteen shots had taken effect upon Simms.

A wagon was secured and Simms' body was taken to Ellabell. The death of the outlaw will relieve Bryan county of deep apprehension, such has been the terror of his name and of the deeds he has committed. Sheriff Parish is being generally commended for his work.

ALLEGED CROOKS ABOARD STEAMER

And Wireless Message Directed That Officers of Law Be in Waiting.

A wireless message was received in Savannah Thursday by Captain Savage, local agent for the Ocean Steamship company, from Capt. Fisher of the steamship City of Atlanta, on the way from New York, requesting him to have detectives at the dock upon the arrival of the vessel.

This was all there was to Captain Fisher's message, but the operator aboard the City of Atlanta, informed the Savannah operator that there had been robbers aboard the vessel since her departure from New York, several passengers having lost valuables.

GRAFTER HOLMES REINDICTED.

Washington Grand Jury Strengthens Case Against Ex-Statistician.

The federal grand jury at Washington, Monday, reported new indictments in the cotton crop report leakage case against Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., former assistant statistician of the agricultural department, Edwin A. Peckham and Moses Haas, of New York.

They cover the same ground as the other indictments, but are believed to be more specific and have been prepared with greater care.

TO FEVER CITY PRESIDENT GOES

Yellow Jack Will Not Bar Visit to New Orleans.

ITINERARY REARRANGED.

Some Little Change Made in Plans for Southern Trip—Summary of Fever Situation for Monday.

A Washington special says: President Roosevelt will go to New Orleans, despite the yellow fever epidemic.

This official announcement was made at the white house Monday by Secretary Loeb, after a conference with the president at which the arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt's trip through the south were arranged finally.

In order to avoid any complications over the quarantine regulations of the various states in the south, the president has decided to make New Orleans the final stop on his trip. He will be in New Orleans on the 26th instant. After the ceremonies in that city he will go aboard a cruiser of the Cleveland type and make the journey from New Orleans to Washington by water.

Itinerary Partly Changed.

In the making of this new and definite arrangement it was found necessary in part to rearrange the itinerary as it had been made in a tentative way. The president will leave Washington on the 18th instant. As far as St. Augustine, Fla., the trip will be made as previously arranged. From St. Augustine the president will go to Mobile, instead of to Birmingham, as previously scheduled, thence to Tuskegee and Birmingham.

From Alabama he will go to Little Rock, Ark. There the party will be disbanded, the president and Secretary Loeb going to New Orleans for the ceremonies in that city on the 26th instant and the remainder of the party returning from Little Rock to Washington.

It has not been determined definitely yet what vessel the president will use on his return trip to Washington, but it probably will be the Cleveland, Tacoma or Galveston. In deciding to come to Washington by sea the president was influenced by his desire not to come into conflict in any way with the quarantine regulations of the southern states.

Announcement Cheers City.

A New Orleans dispatch says: The announcement of President Roosevelt's decision to visit New Orleans on his forthcoming trip to the south caused profound gratification, and it is regarded as certain to give fresh stimulus to the fight now in progress to drive out the fever before the end of the present month.

Five Cases at Pensacola.

Five new cases of fever were reported in Pensacola up to six o'clock Monday with one death. The death was that of a 9-day-old infant, whose mother was taken down with fever two days before the child's birth. Great difficulty is being experienced by the health authorities in getting prompt reports of fever cases and the officials are nearly worked down in an effort to cover the ground themselves.

Situation in Mississippi.

The Mississippi yellow fever summary Monday night was as follows: Natchez, new cases, 11; deaths, 2; new foci, 6; one case beyond city limits; both deaths were negroes. Moss Point and Scranton, no new cases, no deaths. Vicksburg, new cases, 8; deaths, 1; new cases in county, 8. Gulfport, new cases, 3; deaths, none; no new cases at Mississippi City or Hattiesburg. Port Gibson, new cases, 3; deaths, 1; new cases in county, 2. Hamburg, no new cases, one death. No reports from Roxie, Harrison and Rosetta.

PEACE WAS SALVATION OF JAPAN.

Six Months More of War Would Have Brought Financial Disaster.

A Tokio special says: Notwithstanding the silence of the government the real fact is disclosed that Japan made peace at Portsmouth in fear of a financial breakdown.

The war proved more costly than had been calculated and the rice and cereal crops seemed doomed to failure.

Six months more of war would have meant very hard times, for the masses of the people are very poor and rice is their bread and meat.

PACKERS THROWN DOWN

Failed to Have Plea in Abatement Sustained and Must Fight Case in the Court.

At Chicago, Friday, Federal Judge Otis J. Humphrey sustained the demurrer filed by United States District Attorney Morrison to the plea in abatement made by packers to have indictments for alleged restraint declared void. Judge Humphrey said he made his decision on broad grounds without taking into consideration technicalities which the government advanced against the plea in abatement.

It is likely that the jury for the trial will be drawn about the middle of October.

After the decision had been given the defending attorneys tried to amend the fourth plea by the insertion of the word "for." This met with resistance from the district attorney, but the court promised that if the law was clear on the point he would allow it. The government is said to fear a trick in the insertion of the one word. The district attorney moved that the defendants plead to the indictment.

One of the points in the pleading which attracted considerable attention and which the court declared had given him some difficulty was in regard to the right of Judge R. H. Beetha to receive the return of the indictment. It was argued by the defense that he was sitting in the eastern division of the northern district of Illinois and received an indictment voted in the northern division of the northern district of Illinois.

The district attorney declared that if the law of March 31, 1905, was construed against his contentions there was no court, no judge and no return of the indictment. The court surprised almost every one when he read from President Roosevelt's message in the Congressional Record of last November in which it is declared that Judge Beetha was appointed as a successor to Judge C. C. Kohlstaet, promoted from the district court to the circuit court.

This promotion gave Judge Beetha the right to accept the return of an indictment in the old district.

VALUE OF PROPERTY OF TWO ROADS

In State of Georgia Fixed by Board of Arbitration.

Two boards of arbitration made their reports Friday to the comptroller general of Georgia, fixing the valuations upon which the Southern railway and the Seaboard Air Line will have to pay taxes on their property in the state for 1907.

As a result of these arbitrations the Southern railway will pay taxes on \$1,474,843 more than in 1904, while the increase in the Seaboard's valuation over 1904, including the Georgia portion of its new line to Birmingham, is only \$470,161.

While the Southern has secured a reduction in its assessment of \$1,033,000 and the Seaboard was put down \$1,732,000, the Atlantic Coast Line, which was the first arbitrated, had the comptroller general's assessment sustained and must pay taxes on over \$2,000,000 more than in 1904.

The board of arbitrators in the case of the Seaboard Air Line fixed the value of that company's tangible property in Georgia at \$7,050,000 and franchise at \$2,300,000, a total of \$9,350,000.

From this finding Railroad Commissioner Warner F. H. representing the state, dissents most emphatically and is preparing a dissenting opinion in which he states his views. He will bring out the fact that a representative of the railroad company served in the United States court last November that the Seaboard's property in Georgia was worth \$50,000,000. Mr. F. H. says he cannot see how a property can be worth such an amount as this for the purpose of paying interest and dividends, when it is worth only a little more than seven millions for the purpose of taxation.

OFFICIALS PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

Most of Alleged Grifters Arraigned in Court at Milwaukee.

Thirty-eight indicted officials against whom are hanging 172 indictments returned by the last grand jury went before Judge Brazee in the municipal court at Milwaukee Monday, and entered pleas in nearly every case of not guilty. Included in the list are thirteen former supervisors, eleven supervisors, three members of the fire department, two newspaper reporters, a state senator, a state assemblyman, an alderman and an ex-alderman and nine business men.

WATERING PLACE.

"What and where is Cowes?"

"Cowes is a well known watering place."

"There, I know it!"

"What?"

"Why, I asked our milkman where in the world he got that milk, and he said from Cowes."—Cleveland Leader.

A FINISHED DIPLOMAT.

McFlub—Going home in that condition? How in the world do you expect to make peace with your wife?

DeLush—Easy, my boy, easy, I'm prepared to pay a substantial indemnity.

SUFFERINGS UNTOLO.

A Kansas City Woman's Terrible Experience With Kidney Sickness.

Mrs. Mary Cogan, 20th St. and Cleveland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., says:

"For years I was run down, weak, lame and sore. The kidney secretions were too frequent. Then dropsy puffed up my ankles until they were a sight to behold. Doctors gave me up, but I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and the remedy cured me so that I have been well ever since, and have had a fine baby, the first in five that was not prematurely born."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

France has 3,045 miles of canals and 4,665 of rivers improved for purposes of navigation.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment After All Else Failed.

"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp." (Signed) Fred K. Busche, 213 East 57th St., N. Y. City.

Isn't Very Hot.

It has been my fortune to visit some of the hottest places in America at the hottest period of the year; and the reader may be incredulous when I say that I have been vastly more uncomfortable in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington in summer than I have at Yuma or in the heart of the Mohave, California or Apache deserts, or any of the great pseudo summer resorts that reach away in a general line from Yuma to San Antonio, Texas.

"I recall entering a restaurant at Indio, on the edge of the Mohave, when the heat called to mind proximity to a furnace. I suggested to a citizen that it was hot. 'No,' he replied, 'yesterday was hot; it was 120 degrees in the shade; today it is only 115 degrees.' Yet I have been more uncomfortable in Boston with the thermometer at 90 degrees. In Boston the heat was humid; one perspired. At Indio, or on the desert, the heat was absolutely dry and at night the chances were that a blanket might be required, nature giving one an opportunity to recuperate, which is not always the case in the great cities.—Country Calendar.

HOME ART.

"Now isn't that steak a perfect poem?" asked Mrs. Noowid.

"I should say rather a study in burnt leather," replied her unfeeling husband, gingerly sniffing the air.

NOTICED IT

A Young Lady From New Jersey Put Her Wits to Work.

"Coffee gave me terrible spells of indigestion which, coming on every week or so, made my life wretched until some one told me that the coffee I drank was to blame. That seemed nonsense, but I noticed these attacks used to come on shortly after eating and were accompanied by such excruciating pains in the pit of the stomach that I could only find relief by loosening my clothing and lying down.

"If circumstances made it impossible for me to lie down I spent hours in great misery.

"I refused to really believe it was the coffee until finally I thought a trial would at least do no harm, so I quit coffee in 1901 and began on Postum. My troubles left entirely and convinced me of the cause.

"Postum brought no discomfort, nor did indigestion follow its use. I have had no return of the trouble since I began to drink Postum. It has built me up, restored my health and given me a new interest in life. It certainly is a joy to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.